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# Morbidity and Mortality



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REPORT

For  
Week Ending  
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## EPIDEMIOLOGIC NOTES AND REPORTS AN OUTBREAK OF AFRICAN SLEEPING SICKNESS AMONG AMERICANS ON SAFARI - United States

On Sept. 8, 1969, an outbreak of African sleeping sickness was reported among a group of Americans recently on safari in East Africa. There were two confirmed cases of trypanosomiasis with *Trypanosoma rhodesiense* infection and a probable third, all in Caucasian members of a single hunting party that originated in Uganda.

On September 1, the first patient, a 49-year-old businessman and former diplomat who had just arrived in Geneva from a month-long safari, had onset of fever in association with an infected lesion on his chest wall. On September 5, he sought hospitalization in Geneva because of fever and some respiratory distress.

On admission, he had fever (103°F.), generalized lymphadenopathy, hepatosplenomegaly, and an abscessed

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insect bite on his thorax. A peripheral blood smear showed parasitemia with *T. rhodesiense*, and he was treated with Suramin.\* Because on admission there had been some suggested CNS involvement and because several subsequent lumbar punctures were abnormal, he was started on a course  
(Continued on page 386)

TABLE I. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES  
(Cumulative totals include revised and delayed reports through previous weeks)

DISEASE	44th WEEK ENDED		MEDIAN 1964 - 1968	CUMULATIVE, FIRST 44 WEEKS		
	November 1, 1969	November 2, 1968		1969	1968	MEDIAN 1964 - 1968
Aseptic meningitis	99	110	67	2,967	3,817	2,582
Brucellosis	2	3	3	199	192	213
Diphtheria	3	8	8	148	190	169
Encephalitis, primary:						
Arthropod-borne & unspecified	18	29	41	1,078	1,227	1,641
Encephalitis, post-infectious	8	6	8	271	419	646
Hepatitis, serum	107	124	686	4,465	3,874	32,412
Hepatitis, infectious	1,011	1,047		39,961	38,382	
Malaria	92	88	21	2,632	2,011	406
Measles (rubeola)	185	161	705	21,552	20,591	193,567
Meningococcal infections, total	22	30	41	2,565	2,218	2,357
Civilian	22	28	---	2,358	2,030	---
Military	---	2	---	207	188	---
Mumps	1,155	1,580	---	73,841	132,401	---
Poliomyelitis, total	---	---	2	15	54	54
Paralytic	---	---	2	14	54	54
Rubella (German measles)	289	317	---	51,309	45,769	---
Streptococcal sore throat & scarlet fever	7,879	8,765	7,876	352,850	355,094	354,037
Tetanus	2	1	4	133	147	190
Tularemia	4	1	4	127	158	158
Typhoid fever	8	12	8	277	338	358
Typhus, tick-borne (Rky. Mt. spotted fever)	8	3	2	433	268	249
Rabies in animals	50	56	56	2,856	2,937	3,676

TABLE II. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES OF LOW FREQUENCY

	Cum.		Cum.
Anthrax	3	Rabies in man	1
Botulism	12	Rubella congenital syndrome	9
Leptospirosis: N.C.-1, Tex.-1	69	Trichinosis: N.J.-2, Penn.-1	170
Plague: N.M.-1	5	Typhus, murine: Ark.-1, Ohio-1	47
Psittacosis	37		

## AN OUTBREAK OF AFRICAN SLEEPING SICKNESS — (Continued from front page)

of Mel B.\* He improved markedly and, now back in this country, has neither diffuse nor focal neurologic deficits.

His wife, age 42 years, remained on safari after her husband left East Africa. On September 3, she sought medical attention for a mild pyrexia, which she had had for 12 days. She was flown out of the bush at that time to the local medical center. On admission, she was febrile (105 F.) and delirious. She had a leukocytosis of 20,000 with shift to young forms and heavy parasitemia with *T. rhodesiense*, but her lumbar puncture was normal. She had numerous insect bites which, according to family members interviewed later, were known to have been caused by the tsetse fly. She received prompt treatment with antibiotics, steroids, and Suramin, but rapidly developed purpura, jaundice, and anuria, and, following convulsions and coma, died on September 6.

The white hunter who led this party on safari is reported to have a positive blood smear for trypanosomiasis. His history and condition are presently unknown.

One of the above couple's three children, who remained with his mother during most of the safari and who pre-

sumably had similar exposures, is not known to have been bitten by a tsetse fly and at the time continues asymptomatic. Tests to identify subclinical parasitemia have been negative.

Seven other American citizens — a family of four, a couple, and a single college girl — had recently been on safari with this same guide in the same general area as the first group. All seven members of the second group were contacted; serologic studies were negative for trypanosomiasis on all seven.

(Reported by Dr. Helen Bruce, Acting Director for Communicable Diseases, and Dr. Melvin Tess, Health Commissioner, St. Louis Department of Health; Dr. Jay Ward Smith, Menlo Park, California; Dr. Richard Levine, Denver, Colorado; Dr. Caryl A. Potter, Jr., St. Joseph's, Missouri; the Temple Buell College Student Health Services, Denver, Colorado; Dr. Kanti M. Patel, Kampala, Uganda; a physician, Geneva, Switzerland; the Parasitic Diseases Branch, Epidemiology Program, NCDC; and an EIS Officer.)

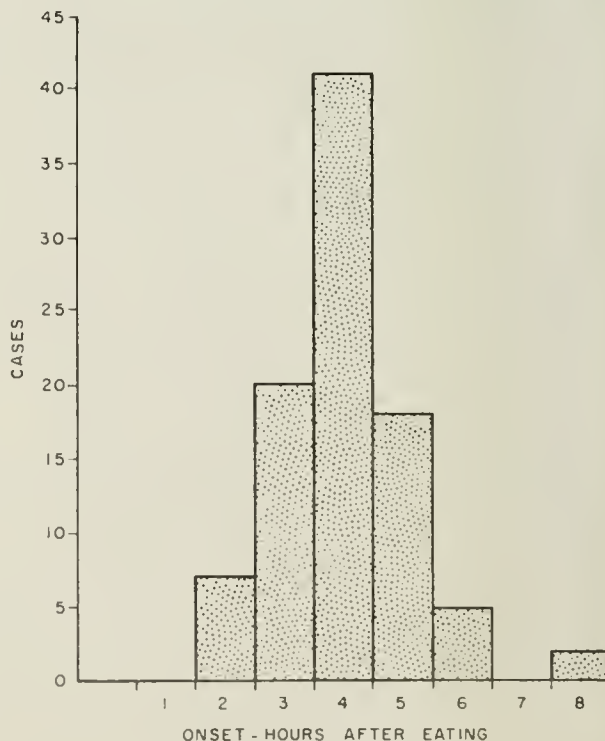
\*Available through Parasitic Disease Drug Service, Parasitic Diseases Branch, Epidemiology Program, NCDC.

## STAPHYLOCOCCAL FOOD POISONING — Memphis, Tennessee

On Oct. 4, 1969, an outbreak of severe gastroenteritis occurred among individuals who patronized two branches of a restaurant in Memphis, Tennessee. Ninety-three persons were identified as having illness within a few hours after eating barbecued pork sandwiches (Figure 1). Most complained of nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, diarrhea, and chills; 10 were hospitalized for dehydration or prostration, and one was admitted in impending shock. There were no deaths. Of 14 other persons who ate at the restaurant with a person who later became ill but did not become ill themselves, seven had eaten barbecued pork sandwiches and seven had not.

The barbecued pork was prepared at the main restaurant from pork shoulders barbecued over an open pit until thoroughly cooked, then placed on cooling racks in heavy paper, and allowed to come to room temperature over 8 to 12 hours. After this process of "sweating," the pork was usually deboned, cut into small pieces by hand, and made into patties. On October 3, however, a new method of making the patties using a hamburger patty machine had been initiated. It was hoped that this method would allow sandwiches to be made more quickly, but the texture of pork and the new technique combined to cause repeated breakdowns of the machine. This necessitated extensive handling of the meat for prolonged periods without refrigeration. After the patties were made, they were delivered in boxes to the branch restaurants, where they were placed in warmers until the time of sale. The sandwiches were made with commercial buns and with barbecued pork and coleslaw made at the main restaurant. Most of the implicated batch of sandwiches were sold between 11:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. on October 4.

FIGURE 1  
CASES OF FOODBORNE GASTROENTERITIS  
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE — OCT. 4, 1969



*Staphylococcus aureus* was recovered from two samples of barbecue sandwiches with counts exceeding 30 million per gram. *S. aureus* was also cultured from two employees

with obviously infected cuts on their hands and from the work table at the main restaurant. The phage type of all isolates was 6/47/53/54/75/83a. There were no cases of similar illness reported from the central restaurant, where the sandwiches were not kept in warmers but were sold soon after being made.

(Reported by Cecil B. Tucker, M.D., M.P.H., Director, Bureau of Preventive Health Services, W. M. Arnold, Direc-

tor, Memphis Branch Laboratory, and J. H. Barrick, Ph.D., Director, Division of Biological Laboratories, Tennessee Department of Public Health; George S. Lovejoy, M.D., F.A.A.P., Director, Donald R. Daffron, Administrative Assistant, Sanitation Division, and R. C. Rendtorff, Sc.D., M.D., Director, Division of Communicable Disease Control, Memphis and Shelby County Health Department; and an EIS Officer.)

### MEASLES - Washington, D. C.

Between Aug. 17 and Sept. 17, 1969, 24 cases of measles were reported from Junior Village, a 13-cottage children's facility under the direction of the District of Columbia Department of Public Welfare. During the preceding 2 years, no measles cases had been reported there.

Junior Village is divided into two cottage groups, one group for children under 5 years of age and one for those over 5, with 20 to 70 children per cottage and minimal contact among residents of different cottages. All cases of measles were in the younger age group; 14 (58 percent) occurred in cottage H, eight (33 percent) in cottage A, and two (9 percent) in infirmary boarders. Of the first four cases diagnosed between August 17 and 22, one was an infirmary boarder who rarely left the building, two were from cottage H, and one was from cottage A. About 1 1/2 weeks prior to the outbreak (August 6-11), these four children had all been in a single infirmary room with minor ailments (otitis or a mild viral syndrome). While no child with a diagnosis of measles was in the infirmary at that time, a 17-month-old child (Case 1, Table 1) with a high fever and cough occupied the same room. The child had chronic eczema and was noted by the infirmary staff to have a "change in his skin condition" while ill; no further clinical data were available. He was found later to have a positive serology for measles and had not received measles vaccine. Thus he presumably was the index case. He may have acquired his measles during his weekly visits to the dermatology clinic at a nearby hospital.

Sera were obtained from 15 of the cases (Table 1); these sera had hemagglutination inhibition titers to measles ranging from 1:40 to 1:640. Acute phase sera were not obtained early enough for meaningful comparison. Measles virus was isolated from six of 13 patients from whom nasal pharyngeal specimens were obtained. None of the 24 patients had received measles vaccine.

A review of the immunization procedures at the village showed that during the 2 preceding years it had been a routine practice to immunize all new admissions who did not have a documented history of measles or measles vaccination. For several months prior to the outbreak, however, fewer immunizations were administered due in part to the large patient turnover and summer vacation. Regular administration of vaccine immunization has been reestablished.

Table 1

Serologic Data on 15 Cases of Measles, Junior Village  
Washington, D. C. - August-September 1969

Case	Age Yr. Mo.	Date of Onset	Date Sera Were Obtained	Titer (HI)	Viral Isolation*
1	1 5	Aug. 5	Sept. 11	1:640	
2	2 1	Aug. 17	Sept. 9	1:160	
3	3 4	Aug. 20	Sept. 9	1:320	
4	1 10	Aug. 22	Sept. 9	1:160	
5	3 3	Aug. 27	Sept. 9	1:640	
6	2 2	Aug. 28	Sept. 9	1:640	
7	2 2	Sept. 1	Sept. 9	1:320	
8	1 9	Sept. 2	Sept. 9	1:160	
9	1 5	Sept. 3	Sept. 9 Sept. 23	1:80 1:320	Positive
10	2 2	Sept. 4	Sept. 9 Sept. 23	1:40 1:80	Positive
11	3 7	Sept. 5	Sept. 9	1:320	
12	2 3	Sept. 5	Sept. 9	1:160	Positive
13	2 3	Sept. 5	Sept. 9 Sept. 23	1:160 1:320	
14	1 10	Sept. 7	Sept. 9 Sept. 23	1:40 1:160	Positive
15	3 3	Sept. 7	Sept. 11 Sept. 23	1:320 1:160	

\*There were two additional isolations in children from whom no sera were obtained.

(Reported by Reginald James, M.D., Medical Officer, Junior Village, District of Columbia Department of Public Welfare; William E. Long, M.D., Chief, Epidemiology Division, and the Bureau of Laboratories, District of Columbia Department of Public Health; the Public Health Advisors, Immunization Branch, State and Community Services Division, and Viral Exanthems Laboratory, Laboratory Division, NCDC; and an EIS Officer.)

### Editorial Comment:

Prior to the epidemic, there had been six cases of measles reported in the District of Columbia since the beginning of 1968. The situation at Junior Village exemplifies the necessity to maintain routine measles immunization on a continuing basis.



## Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

FOR WEEKS ENDED

NOVEMBER 1, 1969 AND NOVEMBER 2, 1968 (44th WEEK)

AREA	ASEPTIC MENIN- GITIS	BRUCEL- LOSIS	DIPHTHERIA	ENCEPHALITIS			HEPATITIS			MALARIA	
				Primary including unsp. cases		Post- Infectious	Serum	Infectious			
	1969	1969	1969	1969	1968	1969	1969	1969	1968	1969	Cum. 1969
UNITED STATES...	99	2	3	18	29	8	107	1,011	1,047	92	2,632
NEW ENGLAND.....	2	-	-	-	2	1	5	97	53	-	82
Maine.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	7	-	7
New Hampshire*....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	2
Vermont.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	-	-
Massachusetts.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	36	22	-	49
Rhode Island.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	9	-	9
Connecticut.....	2	-	-	-	2	1	2	18	8	-	15
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	11	-	-	1	2	2	49	185	187	23	311
New York City.....	2	-	-	1	1	-	31	63	75	-	22
New York, up-State..	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	26	31	21	68
New Jersey.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	15	43	29	1	119
Pennsylvania.....	6	-	-	-	-	1	2	53	52	1	102
EAST NORTH CENTRAL...	23	1	-	2	12	-	9	188	166	8	268
Ohio.....	1	-	-	2	6	-	1	45	41	-	24
Indiana.....	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	1	21
Illinois.....	9	1	-	-	1	-	2	42	52	6	167
Michigan.....	9	-	-	-	5	-	6	75	45	1	55
Wisconsin.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	10	-	1
WEST NORTH CENTRAL...	12	-	-	2	-	-	1	20	65	3	182
Minnesota.....	11	-	-	2	-	-	1	4	22	-	13
Iowa*.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	21	-	19
Missouri.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	-	42
North Dakota.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
South Dakota.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nebraska.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	4
Kansas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	3	100
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	14	1	1	3	1	2	4	97	127	5	689
Delaware.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Maryland.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	11	1	32
Dist. of Columbia..	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
Virginia.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	9	-	26
West Virginia*.....	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	8	3	-	-
North Carolina.....	5	1	-	1	-	-	1	23	13	1	273
South Carolina.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4	-	58
Georgia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	30	3	261
Florida.....	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	24	54	-	34
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL...	5	-	-	2	-	-	1	73	32	23	135
Kentucky.....	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	37	9	22	108
Tennessee.....	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	19	13	-	-
Alabama.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	1	23
Mississippi.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	5	-	4
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL...	10	-	1	3	6	-	3	117	88	9	212
Arkansas.....	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	11	6	-	13
Louisiana.....	-	-	1	-	3	-	3	44	19	-	45
Oklahoma*.....	2	-	-	1	3	-	-	10	12	9	69
Texas.....	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	51	-	85
MOUNTAIN.....	1	-	1	2	2	-	4	40	43	1	131
Montana.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Idaho.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	5
Wyoming.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Colorado.....	1	-	-	1	2	-	3	9	33	1	110
New Mexico.....	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	2	-	7
Arizona.....	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	12	3	-	1
Utah.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	-	1
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
PACIFIC.....	21	-	-	3	4	3	31	194	286	20	622
Washington.....	---	---	---	---	-	---	---	---	5	---	5
Oregon.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	18	-	16
California.....	18	-	-	3	4	3	28	178	257	20	489
Alaska.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Hawaii.....	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	109
Puerto Rico.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	24	-	4

\*Delayed reports: Encephalitis, primary: Okla. 1  
 Hepatitis, infectious: N.H. 6, W. Va. delete 1  
 Malaria: Iowa 1

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES  
FOR WEEKS ENDED  
NOVEMBER 1, 1969 AND NOVEMBER 2, 1968 (44th WEEK) - CONTINUED

AREA	MEASLES (Rubeola)			MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS, TOTAL			MUMPS	POLIOMYELITIS			RUBELLA
		Cumulative			Cumulative			Total	Paralytic		
	1969	1969	1968	1969	1969	1968	1969	1969	1969	Cum. 1969	1969
UNITED STATES...	185	21,552	20,591	22	2,565	2,218	1,155	-	-	14	289
NEW ENGLAND.....	4	1,129	1,184	1	101	130	161	-	-	2	19
Maine.....	-	9	38	-	7	6	24	-	-	1	1
New Hampshire.....	1	241	141	1	4	7	9	-	-	-	1
Vermont.....	-	3	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts.....	1	226	369	-	38	67	63	-	-	-	4
Rhode Island.....	-	27	6	-	14	9	6	-	-	-	1
Connecticut.....	2	623	628	-	38	40	58	-	-	1	12
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	19	7,624	4,289	2	427	394	54	-	-	2	37
New York City.....	9	4,963	2,252	1	82	80	48	-	-	-	8
New York, Up-State.....	1	610	1,264	-	82	72	NN	-	-	1	9
New Jersey.....	8	943	656	-	166	134	6	-	-	-	7
Pennsylvania.....	1	1,108	117	1	97	108	NN	-	-	1	13
EAST NORTH CENTRAL...	44	2,434	3,956	3	350	272	339	-	-	-	53
Ohio.....	2	402	310	1	131	76	36	-	-	-	-
Indiana.....	2	470	694	-	45	38	38	-	-	-	12
Illinois.....	26	616	1,386	-	49	60	62	-	-	-	7
Michigan.....	8	326	296	2	100	78	72	-	-	-	27
Wisconsin.....	6	620	1,270	-	25	20	131	-	-	-	7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL...	38	746	398	1	128	120	57	-	-	1	17
Minnesota.....	1	9	18	-	28	29	2	-	-	-	2
Iowa.....	-	336	104	-	19	8	43	-	-	-	13
Missouri.....	-	31	81	1	53	39	-	-	-	-	1
North Dakota.....	6	22	138	-	2	3	10	-	-	-	1
South Dakota.....	-	3	4	-	1	5	NN	-	-	-	-
Nebraska.....	31	338	43	-	9	9	2	-	-	-	-
Kansas.....	-	7	10	-	16	27	-	-	-	1	-
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	8	2,596	1,570	4	451	442	126	-	-	1	33
Delaware.....	1	395	16	-	13	8	1	-	-	-	-
Maryland.....	-	77	103	-	41	38	8	-	-	-	2
Dist. of Columbia..	-	26	6	-	9	16	3	-	-	-	-
Virginia.....	1	889	326	-	55	42	18	-	-	-	1
West Virginia.....	-	214	299	-	19	13	42	-	-	-	12
North Carolina.....	4	323	284	3	84	85	NN	-	-	-	-
South Carolina.....	-	127	14	-	58	58	8	-	-	-	1
Georgia.....	-	2	4	1	77	88	-	-	-	-	-
Florida.....	2	543	518	-	95	94	46	-	-	1	17
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL...	1	116	501	2	161	200	61	-	-	1	22
Kentucky.....	-	66	103	-	54	92	13	-	-	-	4
Tennessee.....	1	20	62	1	65	58	41	-	-	-	16
Alabama.....	-	6	95	1	25	27	5	-	-	1	2
Mississippi.....	-	24	241	-	17	23	2	-	-	-	-
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL...	52	4,778	4,989	2	341	325	120	-	-	6	44
Arkansas.....	-	16	2	1	32	20	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana.....	1	124	24	-	91	92	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma.....	-	142	125	-	34	52	20	-	-	-	7
Texas.....	51	4,496	4,838	1	184	161	100	-	-	6	37
MOUNTAIN.....	8	1,009	1,025	1	50	39	74	-	-	-	17
Montana.....	4	66	58	-	8	6	1	-	-	-	4
Idaho.....	-	90	21	-	11	11	2	-	-	-	1
Wyoming.....	-	-	54	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado.....	-	141	518	-	8	11	14	-	-	-	4
New Mexico.....	2	270	122	-	6	-	40	-	-	-	-
Arizona.....	2	431	226	-	10	4	11	-	-	-	4
Utah.....	-	10	21	1	5	1	6	-	-	-	4
Nevada.....	-	1	5	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
PACIFIC.....	11	1,120	2,679	6	556	296	163	-	-	1	47
Washington.....	---	63	566	---	56	46	---	---	---	-	---
Oregon.....	-	200	546	-	18	23	11	-	-	-	9
California.....	10	800	1,522	6	461	211	108	-	-	1	29
Alaska.....	-	13	10	-	11	3	38	-	-	-	6
Hawaii.....	1	44	35	-	10	13	6	-	-	-	3
Puerto Rico.....	21	1,736	446	-	19	20	22	-	-	-	-

\*Delayed reports: Measles: N.J. 1, Iowa 4, Nebr. 25  
Meningococcal infections: Okla. 1  
Mumps: N.H. 9

TABLE III. CASES OF SPECIFIED NOTIFIABLE DISEASES: UNITED STATES

FOR WEEKS ENDED

NOVEMBER 1, 1969 AND NOVEMBER 2, 1968 (44th WEEK) - CONTINUED

AREA	STREPTOCOCCAL SORE THROAT & SCARLET FEVER	TETANUS		TULAREMIA		TYPHOID FEVER		TYPHUS FEVER TICK-BORNE (Rky. Mt. Spotted)		RABIES IN ANIMALS	
	1969	1969	Cum. 1969	1969	Cum. 1969	1969	Cum. 1969	1969	Cum. 1969	1969	Cum. 1969
UNITED STATES...	7,879	2	133	4	127	8	277	8	433	50	2,856
NEW ENGLAND.....	611	-	1	1	16	2	14	-	1	5	40
Maine.....	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6
New Hampshire.....	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Vermont.....	22	-	-	1	16	-	-	-	-	4	18
Massachusetts.....	152	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	1	1	3
Rhode Island.....	24	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Connecticut.....	385	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	8
MIDDLE ATLANTIC.....	289	-	17	-	5	-	29	1	44	4	199
New York City.....	20	-	9	-	1	-	15	-	-	-	-
New York, Up-State.....	193	-	3	-	4	-	6	-	7	4	186
New Jersey.....	28	-	3	-	-	-	3	1	15	-	-
Pennsylvania.....	76	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	22	-	13
EAST NORTH CENTRAL...	626	-	18	2	15	1	31	-	3	6	211
Ohio.....	43	-	4	-	-	1	11	-	-	2	71
Indiana.....	138	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	50
Illinois.....	142	-	9	-	4	-	14	-	3	1	34
Michigan.....	149	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	7
Wisconsin.....	154	-	-	-	7	-	1	-	-	3	49
WEST NORTH CENTRAL...	233	-	11	-	14	-	10	-	8	11	528
Minnesota.....	33	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	5	143
Iowa.....	76	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	3	83
Missouri.....	-	-	4	-	10	-	3	-	-	1	130
North Dakota.....	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	69
South Dakota.....	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	24
Nebraska.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	13
Kansas.....	5	-	4	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	66
SOUTH ATLANTIC.....	807	-	24	-	22	1	41	6	246	6	681
Delaware.....	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-
Maryland.....	65	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	48	-	3
Dist. of Columbia..	16	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Virginia.....	248	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	81	2	341
West Virginia.....	194	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	5	2	97
North Carolina.....	28	-	2	-	6	-	6	6	64	-	5
South Carolina.....	79	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	30	-	-
Georgia.....	6	-	7	-	4	-	11	-	15	2	79
Florida.....	193	-	10	-	4	-	12	-	-	-	156
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL...	1,662	1	20	-	14	-	44	1	63	4	370
Kentucky.....	150	-	7	-	-	-	8	-	13	2	189
Tennessee.....	997	-	4	-	13	-	19	-	41	1	126
Alabama*.....	211	-	6	-	-	-	4	1	6	1	49
Mississippi.....	304	1	3	-	1	-	13	-	3	-	6
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL...	801	1	25	-	20	1	29	-	46	7	416
Arkansas.....	18	1	2	-	2	-	13	-	7	-	30
Louisiana.....	2	-	7	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	32
Oklahoma.....	39	-	1	-	8	-	-	-	28	2	63
Texas.....	742	-	15	-	6	1	13	-	11	5	291
MOUNTAIN.....	2,584	-	6	1	17	1	28	-	17	-	117
Montana.....	42	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Idaho.....	191	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	6	-	-
Wyoming*.....	885	-	-	1	4	-	5	-	-	-	54
Colorado.....	1,118	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	9	-	3
New Mexico.....	225	-	-	-	1	1	7	-	-	-	17
Arizona*.....	62	-	3	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	22
Utah.....	61	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	2	-	5
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	16
PACIFIC.....	266	-	11	-	4	2	51	-	5	7	294
Washington.....	---	---	1	---	2	---	2	---	3	---	4
Oregon.....	133	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	4
California.....	---	-	10	-	1	2	39	-	2	7	286
Alaska.....	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii.....	76	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico.....	1	-	12	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	25

\*Delayed reports: SST: N.H. 13, Wyo. 590

Tetanus: Ala. 1

Typhoid fever: Ariz. 1

Week No.  
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TABLE IV. DEATHS IN 122 UNITED STATES CITIES FOR WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 1, 1969

(By place of occurrence and week of filing certificate. Excludes fetal deaths)

Area	All Causes		Pneumonia and Influenza All Ages	Under 1 year All Causes	Area	All Causes		Pneumonia and Influenza All Ages	Under 1 year All Causes
	All Ages	65 years and over				All Ages	65 years and over		
NEW ENGLAND:	688	428	43	35	SOUTH ATLANTIC:	1,239	685	54	76
Boston, Mass.-----	215	119	18	12	Atlanta, Ga.-----	137	68	6	7
Bridgeport, Conn.-----	52	35	6	3	Baltimore, Md.-----	240	147	5	13
Cambridge, Mass.-----	20	16	2	—	Charlotte, N. C.-----	46	22	3	4
Fall River, Mass.-----	21	14	—	1	Jacksonville, Fla.-----	68	33	5	6
Hartford, Conn.-----	61	33	—	1	Miami, Fla.-----	132	61	—	8
Lowell, Mass.-----	23	16	1	2	Norfolk, Va.-----	62	37	6	5
Lynn, Mass.-----	16	11	—	—	Richmond, Va.-----	100	51	9	10
New Bedford, Mass.-----	27	20	2	2	Savannah, Ga.-----	30	13	2	1
New Haven, Conn.-----	50	33	—	2	St. Petersburg, Fla.-----	87	67	1	3
Providence, R. I.-----	62	33	2	4	Tampa, Fla.-----	65	35	6	3
Somerville, Mass.-----	9	6	1	2	Washington, D. C.-----	215	116	8	13
Springfield, Mass.-----	48	31	5	1	Wilmington, Del.-----	57	35	3	3
Waterbury, Conn.-----	14	13	—	1					
Worcester, Mass.-----	70	48	6	4	EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:	654	354	34	27
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:	3,114	1,825	141	134	Birmingham, Ala.-----	94	54	3	5
Albany, N. Y.-----	42	18	2	5	Chattanooga, Tenn.-----	55	24	7	2
Allentown, Pa.-----	53	28	4	2	Knoxville, Tenn.-----	55	30	—	1
Buffalo, N. Y.-----	154	80	4	10	Louisville, Ky.-----	133	77	16	6
Camden, N. J.-----	37	23	3	2	Memphis, Tenn.-----	123	67	3	4
Elizabeth, N. J.-----	34	19	3	2	Mobile, Ala.-----	60	31	2	4
Erie, Pa.-----	37	14	1	4	Montgomery, Ala.-----	38	14	2	1
Jersey City, N. J.-----	76	55	7	1	Nashville, Tenn.-----	96	57	1	4
Newark, N. J.-----	89	49	3	3	WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:	1,167	589	48	88
New York City, N. Y.-----	1,381	809	70	60	Austin, Tex.-----	62	36	5	6
Paterson, N. J.-----	33	21	—	—	Baton Rouge, La.-----	60	35	3	2
Philadelphia, Pa.-----	498	291	3	15	Corpus Christi, Tex.-----	25	11	—	—
Pittsburgh, Pa.-----	199	108	17	6	Dallas, Tex.-----	148	65	4	19
Reading, Pa.-----	57	34	—	—	El Paso, Tex.-----	50	21	2	8
Rochester, N. Y.-----	129	76	4	8	Fort Worth, Tex.-----	84	51	6	8
Schenectady, N. Y.-----	26	18	1	—	Houston, Tex.-----	199	88	6	16
Scranton, Pa.-----	36	26	2	3	Little Rock, Ark.-----	61	35	5	3
Syracuse, N. Y.-----	101	70	3	4	New Orleans, La.-----	144	68	2	7
Trenton, N. J.-----	53	30	6	3	Oklahoma City, Okla.-----	89	40	3	8
Utica, N. Y.-----	33	23	4	2	San Antonio, Tex.-----	131	78	4	6
Yonkers, N. Y.-----	46	33	4	4	Shreveport, La.-----	52	28	4	2
					Tulsa, Okla.-----	62	33	4	3
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:	2,703	1,503	77	122	MOUNTAIN:	468	245	22	39
Akron, Ohio-----	61	41	1	—	Albuquerque, N. Mex.-----	53	23	4	3
Canton, Ohio-----	48	29	2	—	Colorado Springs, Colo.-----	26	13	7	5
Chicago, Ill.-----	743	385	23	41	Denver, Colo.-----	123	59	6	15
Cincinnati, Ohio-----	149	78	2	9	Ogden, Utah-----	15	10	2	1
Cleveland, Ohio-----	225	125	3	6	Phoenix, Ariz.-----	98	53	2	8
Columbus, Ohio-----	132	64	2	6	Pueblo, Colo.-----	22	14	—	1
Dayton, Ohio-----	80	44	2	1	Salt Lake City, Utah-----	53	29	—	3
Detroit, Mich.-----	369	193	6	12	Tucson, Ariz.-----	78	44	1	3
Evansville, Ind.-----	38	22	2	—					
Flint, Mich.-----	58	28	4	2	PACIFIC:	1,666	961	38	76
Fort Wayne, Ind.-----	51	31	2	3	Berkeley, Calif.-----	13	9	1	1
Cary, Ind.-----	90	39	9	8	Fresno, Calif.-----	59	30	1	4
Crand Rapids, Mich.-----	54	35	3	2	Glendale, Calif.-----	41	29	1	—
Indianapolis, Ind.-----	165	82	2	10	Honolulu, Hawaii-----	47	20	—	7
Madison, Wis.-----	31	21	3	2	Long Beach, Calif.-----	100	68	1	3
Milwaukee, Wis.-----	113	79	3	3	Los Angeles, Calif.-----	551	305	10	22
Peoria, Ill.-----	41	26	—	6	Oakland, Calif.-----	74	42	1	5
Rockford, Ill.-----	28	22	2	1	Pasadena, Calif.-----	52	37	2	2
South Bend, Ind.-----	49	33	3	3	Portland, Oreg.-----	129	81	6	7
Toledo, Ohio-----	124	86	2	6	Sacramento, Calif.-----	55	29	—	1
Youngstown, Ohio-----	54	40	1	1	San Diego, Calif.-----	109	59	3	7
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:	872	553	24	42	San Francisco, Calif.-----	141	78	—	3
Des Moines, Iowa-----	50	34	3	1	San Jose, Calif.-----	51	36	3	—
Duluth, Minn.-----	20	13	2	—	Seattle, Wash.-----	150	78	4	11
Kansas City, Kans.-----	40	25	3	4	Spokane, Wash.-----	48	33	3	1
Kansas City, Mo.-----	143	100	1	4	Tacoma, Wash.-----	46	27	2	2
Lincoln, Nebr.-----	23	16	1	—					
Minneapolis, Minn.-----	126	88	1	5	Total	12,571	7,143	481	639
Omaha, Nebr.-----	77	35	—	9	Expected Number	12,384	7,136	404	526
St. Louis, Mo.-----	251	155	7	16	Cumulative Total (includes reported corrections for previous weeks)	569,669	325,515	25,741	27,071
St. Paul, Minn.-----	90	63	2	1					
Wichita, Kans.-----	52	24	4	2					
Las Vegas, Nev.*	17	10	1	—					

\*Mortality data are being collected from Las Vegas, Nev., for possible inclusion in this table, however, for statistical reasons, these data will be listed only and not included in the total, expected number, or cumulative total, until 5 years of data are collected.

+Estimate - based on average percent of divisional total



# INTERNATIONAL NOTES ANIMAL RABIES - England

On Oct. 18, 1969, the first case of rabies since 1922 in an animal that had completed compulsory quarantine was confirmed in Camberley, Surrey, England. The dog, a small mongrel terrier, had been imported from Germany and had been released after 6 months quarantine at a kennel in Folkestone on October 4. It behaved normally for about 1 week and then developed signs suggestive of rabies. On October 11, it was missing from its home from 7:45 a.m. until 8:35 a.m. About this time, it attacked and killed a cat, bit the milkman's shoe, and bit its owner. It was then caught and confined and died on October 18. That day rabies was confirmed by fluorescent antibody test. In July, rabies had been confirmed in a dog that was undergoing quarantine at the same kennel as this current case, but there had been no direct contact between the two animals; in addition, between January and April, nine known cases of rabies occurred in the area of Germany where the dog had been living.

At present 29 persons, mostly children, are receiving antirabies vaccine. The dog's owner had bites on the hand and lower leg and is the only one with bites in which the skin was broken; she had received primary immunization with a course of Semple brain tissue vaccine in India 3 years ago. The majority of the other patients receiving vaccine had contact with the animal during the days after its release from quarantine and before October 14 when it may have licked either mucous membranes or skin. It is difficult to determine what constitutes an abraded skin in many of these persons who ranged in age from 2 to 6 years.

The Ministry of Agriculture has placed under "House Arrest" for a period of 6 months all dogs in the locality. These dogs will be allowed out only if they are muzzled and on a lead. An attempt is being made by veterinary officers to inform all households with dogs about the possible exposure to the rabid dog when it was loose on October 14.

(Reported by Dr. C. A. MacPherson, Divisional Medical Officer, Surrey County Council; Dr. David L. Miller, Epidemiologist, Central Public Health Laboratory Service, Colindale; and Medical Officer, Foreign Quarantine Program, London.)

## Editorial Comment:

Dogs from certain designated rabies-free areas are exempt from rabies vaccination as a condition of entry into the United States. The recent diagnosis of rabies in an imported dog does not change the status of the United Kingdom as a rabies-free area, and no additional entry requirements will be placed on dogs imported from this area.

Since 1922 in England, there have been three cases of rabies out of a total of 100,000 susceptible animals in quarantine.<sup>1</sup>

Reference:

<sup>1</sup>London Times, October 30, 1969.

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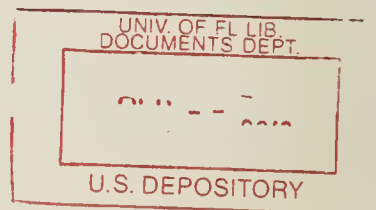
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NOTE: THE DATA IN THIS REPORT ARE PROVISIONAL AND ARE BASED ON WEEKLY TELEGRAMS TO THE NCDC BY THE INDIVIDUAL STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENTS. THE REPORTING WEEK CONCLUDES AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON FRIDAY; COMPILED DATA ON A NATIONAL BASIS ARE OFFICIALLY RELEASED TO THE PUBLIC ON THE SUCCEEDING FRIDAY.

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